

No complete specimens were obtained (Railliet and Henry (4) described the species from incomplete worms). Portions including the anterior extremities of six females and posterior extremities of one female and two males, were examined.

Male.—Length undetermined, maximum diameter 160 microns; Railliet and Henry give 200 microns for this. The length of the oesophagus was not determined. Railliet and Henry give the following formula for caudal papillae:—Preanal 1; Paranal 4; Postanal two groups—two situated approximately midway between cloaca and point of tail two near caudal extremity. This arrangement was found in both specimens examined, though the first group of postanal papillae was very indefinite.

The lengths of the spicules were respectively approximately 370 microns and 110 microns (both specimens) quite in accord with the corresponding measurements given by Railliet and Henry.

Female.—Total length undetermined. Maximum breadth 350 microns—Railliet and Henry give 400 microns. There is one cuticular thickening to each three or four transverse striations. The length of the oesophagus in six specimens varied from 2.2 mm. to 2.3 mm.—Railliet and Henry give 2.4 mm.

The distance between the opening of the vulva and mouth varied from 550 to 600 microns—Railliet and Henry give 375 to 410 microns.

The only notable point of difference between the local specimens and *Onchocerca cervicalis*, as described by Railliet and Henry, is that the vulva opening is situated somewhat more posteriorly in the former. However, I think a definite diagnosis of *O. cervicalis* for the local species is warranted.

Host.—Horse: fistulous wither—in ligamentum nuchae, sinuses, and inflammatory fibrous tissue.

Remarks.—Not previously recorded, as such, in Australia.

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- (3) **Boulenger**—"Strongylid Parasites of Horses in Punjab." Ibid. XIII., 1921, p. 317.
- (4) **Railliet and Henry**—"Les Onchocerques Nematodes Parasites du Tissu Conjunctif." Compt. Rend. des Seances de la Soc. Biol. LXVIII., 1910, p. 249.

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7.—THE VERTEBRATE FAUNA OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

By

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(Read 8th May, 1928; Published 21st May, 1928.)

Part 1.—REPTILIA.

Section (a)—*Tortoises, Turtles, Crocodiles, Snakes.*

The first published list of Western Australian vertebrates appeared in the Western Australian Year Book for 1898-99 of 1900, where the late Curator of the Museum, Bernard H. Woodward, F.G.S., gave lists of the Mammals and Birds and brief notes on some of the Reptiles. In the next issue for 1900-01 the faunal list was extended to include Reptiles and Amphibia, the Mammals were revised and a few names added to the Birds. This Year Book also contained the first attempt to list the marine and fresh-water fish of the State, with the localities where they had been collected.

Lists dealing with larger or smaller groups of vertebrates appear in the various volumes of Michaelsen and Hartmeyer's "Fauna Sudwest Australiens" whilst brief notes, which are sometimes rather misleading, have been published in the "Handbook and Guide to Western Australia," prepared for the visit of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1914, and in "Science in Western Australia," the handbook presented to members of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science at the Perth Meeting, 1926.

The present paper is based primarily upon the collections in the Western Australian Museum, but ample use has been made of other sources where the evidence has been considered to be quite satisfactory. The aim has been to make the list as reliable as possible, and therefore the right of every species to be included in the Western Australian Fauna has been most carefully examined. As a result some names which have appeared in previous lists are excluded, although it is not thereby suggested that the form will not eventually be found to occur within the confines of the State.

As Professor Nicholls has not yet completed his work on the Amphibia of Western Australia, it has been thought advisable to omit all reference to this class for the present.

It is hoped that the keys now included for the first time will be an assistance to local naturalists.

REPTILIA.

Order: TESTUDINATA.

Turtles and Tortoises.

Turtles and tortoises are represented in Western Australia and the adjacent seas by species belonging to three families, the *Cheloniidae*, the *Dermochelidae*, and the *Chelydidae*. Of these, the two first are marine, and the third family freshwater forms. Our leathery turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea*,

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sometimes known as the Luth, is easily distinguished by the skin which covers both the carapace and the plastron. Keys are provided for the separation of the species belonging to the other genera.

Family: DERMOCHELIDAE.

Dermochelys coriacea (Linne), Syst. Nat. XII., ed. 1766, p. 350. Kimberley, Shark Bay, Rottneest, Geographe Bay.

Family: CHELONIIDAE.

Chelonia mydas (Linne), Syst. Nat. XII., ed. 1766, p. 350. Kimberley, Lacepede Islands, Shark Bay. Fremantle (young).

Chelonia imbricata (Linne), Syst. Nat. XII., ed. 1766, p. 350. Kimberley, Shark Bay. Fremantle (young).

Chelonia depressa Garman, Bull. Mus.-Comp. Zool., Harvard VI., 1881. p. 124. Kimberley.

Caretta caretta (Linne), Syst. Nat. XII., ed. 1766, p. 351. Kimberley, Shark Bay, Rottneest.

Key to Species.

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|---|------|------|------|-------------------------|
| A.—Costal shields in 5 or more pairs | | | | <i>Caretta caretta.</i> |
| B.—Costal shields in 4 pairs—genus | | | | <i>Chelonia.</i> |
| A1.—Jaws hooked, 2 pairs of prefrontals | | | | <i>imbricata.</i> |
| B1.—Jaws not hooked, a single pair of prefrontals. | | | | |
| A2.—Three post oculars, Carapace bow-shaped
in section, limbs mainly covered with
wrinkled skin | | | | <i>depressa.</i> |
| B2.—Four or five post oculars, Carapace tecti-
form in section, limbs mainly covered
with hard plates | | | | <i>mydas.</i> |

Family: CHELYDIDAE.

This family, which contains about 30 species, is confined to the Australian Region and South America. Two genera *Chelodina* and *Emydura* are known to occur in Western Australia, whilst it is possible that a third, *Elseya*, will be added to the list when more attention has been paid to the fauna of the Kimberley District, which zoologically is still to a great extent a terra incognita.

Chelodina is represented by two species, *Ch. oblonga*, which seems to be confined to the southern part of the State, and *Ch. steindachneri* which ranges, as far as we know at present, from the De Grey in the north to the Murchison in the south; inland it has been met with as far east as Lake Violet. *Emydura* is less widely distributed, the single local species, *E. macquarrii*, is known from the valley of the Fitzroy only, and does not extend beyond the Kimberley district in this State.

Chelodina oblonga, Gray, in Grey's "Journal of Two Expeditions during the years 1837, 38, and 39," II. 1841, p. 446, pl. VII., Southern Western Australia from Moore River to Pallinup River.

Chelodina steindachneri, Siebenrock Anz. K. Akad. Wiss Wien. (Math-naturw.), Anz. XVIII., 1914, p 1*. North-Western Western Australia from De Grey River to Murchison River.

Emydura macquarrii (Gray), Syn. Northern Western Australia, Fitzroy River.

Key to the Species.

- A.—Neck shorter than the dorsal vertebral column, first vertebral shield not larger than the second *Emydura macquarrii*.
- B.—Neck longer than the dorsal vertebral column, first vertebral shield longer than the second.
 - A1.—Intergular not twice as long as the suture between the pectorals, neck longer *Chelodina oblonga*.
 - B1.—Intergular more than twice as long as the suture between the pectorals, neck shorter *Chelodina steindachneri*.

* *C. milly-millyensis* Glanert Journ. & Proc. R. Soc. W.A., IX. Part 1—1923, p. 53, pl. IV., V.

Order: LORICATA.

Crocodiles.

Family: CROCODILIDAE.

Two species are included in the Western Australian fauna, the one being the widely distributed *Crocodilus porosus*, known as the Estuarine or Saltwater Crocodile, the other the harmless fish-eating *Crocodilus johnstoni*, or Freshwater Crocodile, which is confined to the rivers of Northern Australia from Kimberley in the west to North Queensland in the east. Neither species seems to stray as far south as the De Grey, for I have had no reports of their presence south of the 20th parallel.

Crocodilus porosus, Schneider Hist. Amph. II., 1801, p. 159. Kimberley, estuaries and lower reaches of the rivers.

Crocodilus johnstoni, Krefft, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1873, p. 335.* Kimberley, apparently confined to freshwater.

Key to the Species.

- A.—Size larger, snout broader, post occipital scutes usually absent; if present, small and irregular *porosus*.
- B.—Size smaller, snout slender, four oval scutes in a transverse row behind the occiput *johnstoni*.

Order: SQUAMATA.

Sub-order: SERPENTES.

(Snakes.)

Snakes are widely distributed in Western Australia, and are to be found in various types of environment. The Sea-Snakes, *Hydrophiidae*, usually prefer warmer waters of the ocean, whilst the Tree-Snakes and Freshwater Snakes, *Colubrinae*, *Homalopsinae*, and *Dipsadinae*, do not appear to range beyond the limits of the administrative Kimberley Division. On the other hand, the *Boidae* and the *Elapidae* range from the Drysdale River in the north to the islands off the south coast; they are to be found in the wettest part of the South-West, and can carry on the unequal struggle for existence that is continually being waged in the far interior. In all, 56 species are accepted as constituting a portion of the indigenous fauna of Western Australia; some of them are found practically throughout the State, others are extremely local, for the records in the Museum would

* Owing to an error the name appears *johnsoni*.

suggest that *Furina calonota* does not exist 20 miles away from the Perth Town Hall, though relatively fairly common in the suburbs and at Guildford.

Key to the Families and Sub-Families.

- A.—Tail very short, rounded, animal worm like *Typhlopidae.*
- B.—Tail compressed, paddle-shaped, animal aquatic.... *Hydrophiidae.*
- C.—Tail normal, longer or shorter, tapering.
 - A1.—Vestiges of hind limbs present *Boidae.*
 - B1.—No traces of hind limbs.
 - A2.—No poison fangs *Colubrinae.*
 - B2.—Poison fangs posterior *Homalopsinae* and *Dipsadinae.*
 - C2.—Poison fangs anterior *Elapidae.*

Family: TYPHLOPIDAE.

The *Typhlopidae* or Blind Snakes are burrowing snakes, which have the whole body covered with uniform scales; they seem to be the last living descendants of rather archaic snakes, once cosmopolitan in distribution, which have undergone degradation as the result of their adaptation to a burrowing life and a more or less completely insectivorous diet. They are cryptozoic, living underground, under stones, logs or termitaria, and feeding largely upon white ants, other insects, and worms. Only two of our species, *T. kenti* and *T. labialis*, have so far not been recorded from outside Western Australia. The Australian species have been monographed by the late E. R. Waite, F.L.S.

Typhlops gryphus, Waite, Rec. S. Aust. Mus. I., No. I., 1918, p. 17, fig. 7. Marble Bar, Tambrey Station.

Typhlops kenti, Boulenger, A.M.N.H. (8), XIV., 1914, p. 482. Kimberley, Ashburton, De Grey.

Typhlops affinis, Boulenger, A.M.N.H. (6), IV., 1889, p. 363. Kimberley.

Typhlops guentheri (Peters), Mon. Akad. Wiss, Berlin, 1865, p. 259, fig. 1. Marble Bar.

Typhlops pinguis, Waite, Trans. R. Soc., S. Aust. XXI., 1897, p. 25, pl. III.

(Waite remarks "The headquarters of the species seems to be the extreme south-western corner of the Continent." It also occurs in South Australia and Victoria.)

Typhlops broomi, Boulenger, A.M.N.H. (7), II., 1898, p. 414. Kimberley, Norseman.

Typhlops wiedii (Peters), Mon. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1867, p. 24. Kimberley, South-West, Gingin.

Typhlops bituberculatus (Peters), Mon. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1863, p. 233. Fortescue River and southwards.

Typhlops australis, Gray, Cat. Liz., B.M., 1845, p. 135. Southern Western Australia, Fraser's Range, Rottneest.

Typhlops waitii, Boulenger, Proc. Linn. Soc., New South Wales (2), IX., 1894, p. 718. North-West Australia. Waite considers this may be a synonym of *T. australis*.

Typhlops labialis, Waite, Rec. S. Aust. Mus I., pt. I., 1918, p. 30, fig. 22. "Western Australia" in Western Australian Museum.

Typhlops diversus, Waite, Proc. Linn. Soc., New South Wales (2), IX., 1894, p. 10, pl. I., figs. 4-6. Kimberley, Montebello I.

Key to the Species (after Waite).

- A.—Nasal cleft in contact with the first labial *Typhlops gryphus*.
- B.—Nasal cleft in contact with the second labial.
 - A1.—18 scales round the body.
 - A2.—Snout angular, nasal divided.
 - A3.—Rostral produced in front, snout acute *kenti*.
 - B3.—Rostral not produced *affinis*.
 - B2.—Snout rounded, nasal not divided *guentheri*.
 - B1.—20 scales round the body.
 - C2.—Head rounded.
 - C3.—Body stout *pinguis*.
 - D3.—Body slender.
 - A4.—Nasal completely divided *broomi*.
 - B4.—Nasal not completely divided *wiedii*.
 - D2.—Head trilobed *bituberculatus*.
 - C1.—22 scales round the body, nasal cleft not produced on to the upper part of the head *australis*.
 - D1.—24 scales round the body *labialis*.
- C.—Nasal cleft in contact with the preocular, 20 scales round the body *diversus*.

Family: BOIDAE.

This widely distributed family is represented in Western Australia by three genera, *Liasis*, *Python*, and *Aspidites*, all of them readily distinguished from our other snakes by the large number of rows of scales around the body, which always exceeds 40. *Python* ranges from Kimberley in the north to the South Coast. *Aspidites* and *Liasis* do not extend quite as far south as the latitude of Perth.

Liasis childreni, Gray, Zool. Misc., 1842, p. 44. Kimberley, Tableland, Montebello Island to Moora.

Liasis fuscus (Peters), Mon. Akad. Wiss., Berlia, 1873, p. 607. Kimberley.

Liasis olivaceus, Gray, Zool. Misc., 1842, p. 45, Kimberley, Pilbara.

Python variegatus (Gray), Zool. Misc., 1842, p. 43. Kimberley to South Coast.

Aspidites melanocephalus,* Krefft, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1864, p. 20, fig. , Kimberley Tableland, North Wheat Belt, Burracoppin.

Aspidites ramsayi, Macleay, Proc. Linn. Soc., New South Wales, VII., 1882, p. 813. Geraldton to Meckering.

Key to the Species.

- A.—Premaxillary bone toothless, labials not pitted, subcaudals mostly single, scales in 53 rows—genus *Aspidites*.
- A1.—Approximately ventrals 330, subcaudals 64 *melanocephalus*.
- B1.—Approximately ventrals 293, subcaudals 52 *ramsayi*.
- B.—Premaxillary bone toothed, subcaudals mostly divided.
- C1.—Rostral with, or without, shallow pits.
- A2.—Lower labials pitted, nostril supero-lateral in a semi-divided nasal—genus *Liasis*.
- A3.—Several small loreal shields, rostral not pitted, scales in (approx.) 41–45 rows, V. 257–287, Sc. 38–54 *childreni*.
- B3.—Single large loreal, rostral not pitted, two pairs of prefrontals.
- A4.—Scales in (approx.) 47–49 rows, V. 275–291, Sc. 65–72 *fuscus*.
- B4.—Scales in (approx.) 69–75 rows, V. 349–361, Sc. 100–102 *olivaceus*.
- D1.—Rostral and anterior upper labials deeply pitted, tail prehensile—genus *Python*.
- B2.—Crown covered with scales or small irregular shields, 2 or 3 upper labials pitted, subcaudals more than 50 *variegatus*.

* The distinctions between the two species of *Aspidites* have not yet been placed on a satisfactory basis, all the forms may represent one very variable species.

Family: COLUBRIDAE.

Sub-Family: COLUBRINAE.

The genus *Dendrophis* is the sole representative of the sub-family in Western Australia, this Green Tree Snake is confined to the Kimberley District: in the Eastern States its range extends southwards to Victoria. The Green Tree Snake is harmless to man.

Dendrophis punctulatus (Gray), in King's Voyages II., 1827, p. 432.
Kimberley.

Sub-Family: HOMALOPSINAE.

The members of this sub-family are thoroughly aquatic, bringing forth their young alive in the water. They inhabit Southern China, the Malayan Islands, Papuasia, and Northern Australia, and are represented in the Kimberley district by the genera *Cerberus* and *Fordonia*. *Myron* probably occurs there also, but its presence has not yet, as far as I am aware, been confirmed by specimens collected within the boundaries of the State.

The nostrils of the species are valvular and placed on the upper surface of the snout.

Cerberus australis (Gray), Zool. Misc., 1842, p. 65. Drysdale River, Kimberley.

Fordonia leucobalia (Schl), Phys. Serp II., 1837, p. 345, pl. XIII.
Figs. 8. and 9. Drysdale River, Kimberley.

Sub-family: DIPSADINAE.

This widely distributed group is represented in Western Australia by a single species, *Boiga fusca*, the Brown Tree Snake. The nostrils are lateral and the dentition is well developed, the head is flat, triangular, and very distinct from the neck, the tail is long. The exact position of "*Dipsas ornata*" Macleay, does not seem to have been definitely settled, this Kimberley snake is therefore omitted.

Boiga fusca (Gray), Zool. Misc., 1842, p. 54. Kimberley.

*Key to the Western Australian Colubridae.***A.**—Nostril on the upper surface of the snout.A1.—Nasals in contact behind the rostral *Cerberus australis*.B1.—Nasals separated by an internasal *Fordonia leucobalia*.**B.**—Nostril lateral.C1.—Anal divided *Dendrophis punctulatus*.D1.—Anal undivided *Boiga fusca*.

Family: HYDROPHIIDAE.

The Sea Snakes have become highly specialised because of their exclusively aquatic life. They are of comparatively recent origin, and are all poisonous, some of them being regarded as dangerous to human life. Their body is more or less compressed behind, and the tail is strongly compressed and paddle-shaped. In most of them the ventral shields are much reduced in size, being at times no larger than the scales of the sides and back. Ten species representing six genera are known to occur in Western Australia; as a rule they are confined to northern waters, but odd specimens may stray beyond these limits. *Pelamis platurus* is frequently cast up on the ocean beaches in the vicinity of Fremantle after winter storms, and has been recorded from Foul Bay, near Denmark, on the South Coast (March, 1928). The Museum possesses a single specimen of *Hydrophis elegans* caught near Busselton in 1913.

Aipysurus tenuis, Lonnberg and Andersson, Kungl. Sv. Vet. Ak., Handl. 52, No. 3, 1913, p. 13. 180 m. W.S.W. of Cape Jaubert, South of Broome.

Aipysurus laevis, Lacepede, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. IV., 1804, pp. 187, 210, pl. LVI., fig. 3. 180 m. W.S.W. of Cape Jaubert, South of Broome.

Hydrelaps darwiniensis, Boulenger, Cat. Sn. B.M. III., 1896, p. 270, pl. XII. Kimberley, Shark Bay.

Hydrophis kingi, Boulenger, Cat. Sn. B.M. III., 1896, pp. 276, 180 m. W.S.W. of Cape Jaubert, South of Broome.

Hydrophis elegans (Gray), Zool. Misc., 1842, p. 61. Geographe Bay, Bernier Island., 180 m. W.S.W. of Cape Jaubert, Kimberley.

Hydrophis major (Shaw), Gen. Zool. III., 1802, p. 363, and fig. . Bernier Island, Nicol Bay, Ninety-Mile Beach, Broome, Kimberley.

Hydrophis ornatus (Gray), *ocellatus* (Gray), Cat. Sn. B.M., 1849, p. 53. Broome (Cape Jaubert) = *Disteira mjobergi* of L. and A.

Acalyptophis peronii (Dumeril), Mem. Acad. Sci., Paris, 23, 1853, p. 522. Ninety-Mile Beach, Broome, Kimberley.

Astrotia stokesii (Gray), in Stokes' Discov., Aust. I., 1846, p. 502, pl. III. Port Hedland, Indian Ocean, Port Walcott, Kimberley.

Pelamis platurus (Linne), Syst. Nat. XII., ed. 1766, p. 391. Widely distributed; found as far south as Foul Bay (Denmark) on the South Coast.

Key to the W.A. Species (after Smith).

A.—Ventrals large, $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the width of the body.

A1.—Scales in 19 rows, ventrals 187-192 *Aipysurus tenuis.*

B1.—Scales in 21 to 23 rows, ventrals 140-154 *Aipysurus laevis.*

B.—Ventrals small, not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ the width of the body.

C1.—Ventrals small, distinct throughout, normally undivided.

A2.—Headshields normally regular, nasals in contact.

A3.—No preocular *Hydrelops darwiniensis.*

B3.—Preocular present

A4.—Scales on the thickest part of the body more or less hexagonal or quadrangular, feebly imbricate or juxtaposed, body spotted *Hydrophis ornatus ocellatus.*

B4.—Scales on the thickest part of the body with rounded or bluntly pointed tips, distinctly or feebly imbricate.

A5.—Three maxillary teeth behind the poison fangs, head entirely black *Hydrophis kingi.*

B5.—6 or 7 maxillary teeth behind the poison fangs.

A6.—Ventrals, 345-432 *Hydrophis elegans.*

B6.—Ventrals, 230-266 *Hydrophis major.*

B2.—Head shields more or less divided.

C3.—Nasals in contact, ocular shields with spinous borders *Acalyptophis peronii.*

C.—Ventrals except quite anteriorly, either divided by a median longitudinal fissure, or vestigeal (smaller than the adjacent dorsal scales).

D1.—Head large, body short and stout, yellowish or pale brown with darker cross bands or bars and ventral spots *Astroia stokesii.*

E1.—Head narrow, snout elongate, body much compressed, blackish above, yellowish below, tail yellow with blackish markings and spots *Pelamis platurus.*

Family: ELAPIDAE.

This family, which is very widely distributed in the warmer regions, is well represented in Australia, where it supplies the majority of the indigenous species. About thirty are known to occur in this State, including some that are peculiar to it.

Pseudelaps diadema (Schlegel), Phys. Serp. II., 1837, p. 32. Kimberley.

Demansia psammophis (Schlegel), Phys. Serp. II., 1837, p. 455. Kimberley, Pilbara, Bernier Island, Perth, Northam, South-West.

Demansia olivacea (Gray), Zool. Misc., 1842, p. 54. Kimberley.

Demansia modesta (Gunther), A.M.N.H. (4) IX., 1875, p. 35, pl. III., fig. C. Pilbara, Gascoyne River, Laverton, Geraldton, Perth, South-West, Wheat Belt, Kalgoorlie.

Demansia nuchalis (Gunther), Cat. Sn., 1858, p. 227.* Kimberley, Pilbara, Bernier Island, Dorre Island, Rottneet, Perth, South-West, Wheat Belt, Goldfields.

Pseudechis darwiniensis, Macleay, P.L.S., New South Wales, II., 1878, p. 220. Kimberley, Drysdale River.

Pseudechis australis (Gray), Zool. Misc., 1842, p. 55. Perth District, Goldfields, Yilgarn, Fraser Range, South-West.

* This is a very variable species both as regards scale characters and coloration. It seems impossible to regard *D. affinis* as specifically distinct, for intermediate forms are frequently met with, particularly in the South-West.

Pseudechis denisonioides, Werner, Fauna S.W. Aust., II., pt. 16. 1909, p. 258. Eradu, Dorre Island.

Denisonia coronata (Schlegel), Phys. Serp. II., 1837, p. 454. Southern Western Australia east to Esperance, Muchea, North Perth, Tambellup.

Denisonia coronoides (Gunther), Cat. Sn., 1858, p. 215. Mondrain Island.

Denisonia punctata, Boulenger, Cat. Sn. B.M., III., 1896, p. 341, pl. 18, fig. 4. Kimberley.

Denisonia gouldii (Gray), in Grey's Travels II., 1841, p. 444, pl. V., fig. 1. Widely distributed in Southern Western Australia, Sandstone, Perth, Norseman.

Denisonia maculata, Steindachner, Novara Rept., 1867, p. 81.* Pilbara, Murchison, Southern Cross, Bruce Rock.

Notechis scutatus (Peters), Mon. Ak. Wiss, Berl., 1861, p. 690. Kimberley, Perth, Garden Island, Albany District, Esperance, Stirling Range.

Brachyaspis curta (Schlegel), Phys. Serp. II., 1837, p. 486. North-West, Muchea, Perth District, Denmark, Albany, Laverton, Warriard Station.

* Includes *D. ornata* (De Vis) and *D. fasciata* Rosen.

Acanthophis antarcticus (Shaw), Nat. Misc., pl. 535, 1794. Kimberley, Pilbara, Coolgardie, Perth District, Armadale, Eucla, North Twin Peak Island.

Acanthophis pyrrhus, Boulenger, A.M.N.H. (7) II., 1898, p. 75, Kimberley, Pilbara, Mullewa, Kalgoorlie, Bunjil, *via* Caron.

Elapognathus minor (Gunther), A.M.N.H. (3) XII., 1863, p. 362. South-West Australia. (B.M.)

Rhynchelaps bertholdi (Jan), Rev. et. Mag. Zool, 1859, p. 123. Kimberley, Pilbara, Carnarvon, Geraldton, Murchison, East Murchison, South-West, Kalgoorlie District, Balladonia, Dorre Island, Bernier Island.

Rhynchelaps semifasciatus (Gunther), A.M.N.H. (3) XI., 1863, p. 21, pl. III., fig. B. South-West, Perth District, Dowerin, and Watheroo.

Rhynchelaps fasciolatus, Gunther, A.M.N.H. (4) IX., 1872, p. 34, pl. V., fig. B. Carnamah, Laverton, Perth District.

Furina occipitalis (Dum. and Bitr), Erp. Gen. VII. 1854, p. 1220, Kimberley, Pilbara, Swan River.